

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WASHINGTON, N. C. JANUARY 29, 1819—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M. WILLIAMS,

No 192.

LAW OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT granting to Mehitable Cole the lands therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to issue, in the name of Mehitable Cole, a land warrant for the bounty lands to which Jack Fairfield, late a soldier in the army of the United States, deceased, would have been entitled had he lived.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

December 28, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT, For the relief of William B. Lewis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the account of William B. Lewis, assistant deputy quartermaster general to the Tennessee militia and volunteers, under the command of Major General Jackson, in such manner, and upon such terms as may appear reasonable and just.

January 8, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

AN ACT for the relief of the legal representatives of Alexander Montgomery deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the register of the land office, and receiver of public monies, west of Pearl River, in the state of Mississippi, to examine the evidence heretofore given, and to receive additional testimony, in the claims of land, to the legal representatives of Alexander Montgomery, deceased, founded on warrants or orders of survey granted by the Spanish government, to Solomon Whitley and John Montgomery, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of said register and receiver, that the said Solomon Whitley and John Montgomery, or their legal representatives, under whom the said tracts of land are claimed, were residents in the Mississippi Territory on the 27th day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, then, and in that case, the claims aforesaid, shall be respectively confirmed, and patents shall issue for the same as in other cases: Provided, That nothing in this act shall affect the claim or claims of any person or persons to the same land, or any part thereof, derived from the United States, if any such there be; or the claim or claims of any other person or persons, whatsoever.

January 8, 1819.

(Signed as above.)

JAMES MONROE.

President of the United States of America, TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

WHEREAS A Treaty between the United States of America and the Chickasaw nation of Indians was concluded and signed, at the Treaty Ground east of Old Town, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain chiefs, head men, and warriors, of the whole of the said Chickasaw nation, on the part and in behalf of the said nation; which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

To settle all territorial controversies, and to remove all ground of complaint or dissatisfaction, that might arise to interrupt the peace and harmony which has so long and so happily existed between the United States of America, and the Chickasaw nation of Indians, James Monroe, President of the said United States, by Isaac Shelby and Andrew Jackson of the one part and the whole Chickasaw nation, by their chiefs, head men, and warriors, in full council assembled, of the other part, have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States of America shall form a treaty binding on all parties.

Art. 1st. Peace and friendship are hereby firmly established and made perpetual,

between the United States of America and the Chickasaw nation of Indians.

Art. 2nd. To obtain the object of the foregoing article, the Chickasaw nation of Indians cede to the United States of America (with the exception of such reservation as shall be hereafter mentioned) all claim or title which the said nation has to the land, lying north of the south boundary of the state of Tennessee, which is bounded south by the 35th degree of north latitude, and which lands hereby ceded lie within the following boundary, viz: Beginning on the Tennessee river about thirty-five miles by water below Colonel George Colbert's ferry, where the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the same, thence due west with said degree of north latitude, to where it cuts the Mississippi river at or near the Chickasaw Bluffs, thence up the said Mississippi river to the mouth of the Ohio, thence up the Ohio river to the mouth of Tennessee river, thence up the Tennessee river to the place of beginning.

Art. 3d. In consideration of the relinquishment of claim and cession of lands in the preceding article, and to perpetuate the happiness of the Chickasaw nation of Indians, the commissioners of the United States, before named, agree to allow the said nation the sum of twenty thousand dollars per annum for fifteen successive years, to be paid annually, and as a further consideration for the objects aforesaid, and at the request of the chiefs of the said nation, the commissioners agree to pay Capt. John Gordon of Tennessee the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars, it being a debt due by General William Colbert of said nation to the aforesaid Gordon; and the further sum of two thousand dollars due by said nation of Indians to Capt. David Smith, now of Kentucky, for that sum by him expended in supplying himself and forty-five soldiers from Tennessee, in the year 1795, when assisting them (at their request and invitation) in defending their towns against the invasion of the Creek Indians; both which sums (on the application of the said nation) are to be paid within 60 days after the ratification of this treaty to the aforesaid Gordon and Smith.

Art. 4th. The commissioners agree, on the further and particular application of the chiefs, and for the benefit of the poor and warriors of the said nation, that a tract of land containing four miles square, to include a salt lick or springs, on or near the river Sandy, a branch of the Tennessee river, and within the land hereby ceded, be reserved, and to be laid off in a square or oblong so as to include the best timber, at the option of their beloved chief Levi Colbert, and Maj. James Brown, or either of them; who are hereby made agents and trustees for the nation to lease the said salt lick or springs on the following express conditions viz: for the benefit of this reservation as before recited, the trustees or agents are bound, to leave the said reservation to some citizen or citizens of the United States for a reasonable quantity of salt, to be paid annually to the said nation for the use thereof, and that, from and after two years after the ratification of this treaty, no salt made at the works to be erected on this reservation shall be sold within the limits of the same for a higher price than one dollar per bushel of fifty pounds weight, on failure of which, the lease shall be forfeited, and the reservation revert to the United States.

Art. 5th. The commissioners agree, that there shall be paid to Oppasantubby, a principal chief of the Chickasaw nation, within sixty days after the ratification of this treaty, the sum of five hundred dollars as a full compensation for the reservation of two miles square on the north side of Tennessee river, secured to him and his heirs by the treaty held with the said Chickasaw nation, on the twentieth day of September, 1816, and the further sum of twenty five dollars to John Lewis, a half breed, for a saddle he lost while in the service of the United States; and to shew the regard the President of the United States has for the said Chickasaw nation, at the request of the chiefs of the said nation the commissioners agree that the sum of one thousand and eighty-nine dollars shall be paid to Maj. James Colbert, Interpreter, within the period stated in the first part of this article, it being the amount of a sum of money taken from his pocket, in the month of June, 1816, at the theatre in Baltimore—and the said commissioners, as a further regard for said nation, do agree that the reservations made to George Colbert and Levi Colbert, in the treaty held at the council house of said nation, on the 26th September, 1816,

the first to Col. George Colbert, on the north side of Tennessee river, and those to Maj. Levi Colbert, on the east side of the Tombigby river shall enure to the sole use of the said Col. George Colbert, and Maj. Levi Colbert, their heirs and assigns forever, with their cuts and bounds as defined by said treaty, and agreeable to the marks and boundaries as laid off and marked by the surveyor of the United States where that is the case, and where the reservations have not been laid off and marked by a surveyor of the United States, the same shall be so done as soon after the ratification of this treaty as practicable, on the application of the reserves or their legally appointed agent under them, and agreeably to the definition in the before recited treaty; this agreement is made on the following express conditions: that the said land and those living on it shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and all legal taxation that may be imposed on the land or citizens of the United States inhabiting the territory where said land is situated. The commissioners further agree that the reservation secured to John McCleish on the north side of Tennessee river, by the before recited treaty, in consequence of his having been raised in the state of Tennessee, and marrying a white woman, shall enure to the sole use of the said John McCleish, his heirs and assigns forever, on the same conditions attached to the lands of Col. George Colbert and Maj. Levi Colbert in this article.

Art. 6th. The two contracting parties, covenant and agree that the line of the south boundary of the state of Tennessee, as described in the second article of this treaty, shall be ascertained and marked by commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, that the marks shall be bold; the trees to be blazed on both sides of the line, and the fore and all trees marked U. S.; and that the commissioners shall be attended by two persons, to be designated by the Chickasaw nation, and the said nation shall have due and reasonable notice when said operation is to be commenced; it is further agreed by the commissioners that all improvements actually made by individuals of the Chickasaw nation which shall be found within the lands ceded by this treaty, that a fair and reasonable compensation shall be paid therefore to the respective individuals having made or owned the same.

Art. 7th. In consideration of the friendly and conciliatory disposition evinced during the negotiation of this treaty by the Chickasaw chiefs and warriors, but more particularly, as a manifestation of the friendship and liberality of the President of the United States, the commissioners agree to give, on the ratification of this treaty, to Chinnubby, king of the Chickasaw nation, to Teshumingo, William McGilvery, Anpassantubby, Samuel Seely, James Brown, Levi Colbert, Ickaryacuttaha, George Pettygrove, Immarisharmico, Chickasaw chiefs, and to Malcum M'Gee, interpreter to this treaty, each one hundred and fifty dollars, in cash; and to major William Glover, Col. George Colbert, Hopoyeahummar, Immaukusharhopoyea, Tushkarhopoyea, Hopoyeahummar, jun. Immaukusharhopoyea, James Colbert, Coweamarhtar, Ilachouwarhopoyea, military leaders, one hundred dollars each; and do further agree, that any annuity heretofore secured to the Chickasaw nation of Indians, by treaty, to be paid in goods, shall hereafter be paid in cash.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioners, and undersigned chiefs and warriors, have set their hands and seals.

Done at the treaty ground, east of Old Town, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

ISAAC SHELBY.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Levi Colbert	x
Samuel Sealey	x
Chinnubby, King	x
Teshumingo	x
William McGilvery	x
Arpassantubby	x
James Brown	x
Ickaryacuttaha	x
George Pettygrove	x
Immarisharmico	x
Maj. General William Colbert	x
Major William Glover	x
Hopoyeahummar	x
Immaukusharhopoyea	x
Tushkarhopoyea	x
Hopoyeahummar jun.	x
Immaukusharhopoyea	x

James Colbert	x
Coweamarhtar	x
Ilachouwarhopoyea	x
Col. George Colbert	x

In presence of
Robert Butler, Adj. Gen. and Secretary,
Th. J. Sherburne, Agent for the Chickasaw nation of Indians.
Malcum M'Gee, Interpreter. x
Martin Colbert.
J. C. Bronaugh, Ass't Insp. Gen. S. D.
Thos. H. Shelby, of Kentucky.
R. K. Call, Capt. U. S. army.
Benjamin Smith, of Ky.
Richard I. Easter, A. D. Q. M. Gen.
Ms. B. Winchester.
W. B. Lewis.

Now therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty third year of American Independence.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Secretary of State.

United States Bank.

PETERSBURG, January 22.

MAMMOTH SHAVING SHOP.

The bank committee have at length made their report to congress. The United States bank was to have cured our disordered currency, and given vigor and effect to the finances of the country. But what are the facts arising out of the investigation instituted by the national legislature?—To the mortification of every honorable man, and to the surprise of parties concerned, the directors of the United States bank have taken to themselves the character of mere stock jobbers, and assimilated the institution over which they presided, to an unrighteous shaving shop.

It is useless to dwell on the subject. The report speaks for itself, and conveys a solemn censure on the present, and a warning to all future directors.

The committee in their Report state that the charter has been violated in the following instances.

I. In purchasing two millions of public debt in order to substitute them for two other millions of similar debt which it had contracted to sell, or had sold in Europe, and which the secretary of the treasury claimed the right of redeeming. The facts on this subject, and the views of the transaction entertained by the committee, have been already given.

II. In not requiring the fulfilment of the engagement made by the stockholders on subscribing to pay the 2d and 3d instalments on the stock, in coin and funded debt. The facts on this point are fully before the house, and they establish beyond all doubt, 1st, that the directors of the bank agreed to receive, and did receive, what they deemed an equivalent for coin, in checks upon, and the notes of the bank and other banks supposed to pay specie. This substitution of any equivalent whatever, for the specific things required by the charter, was in itself a departure from its provisions; but, 2d, the notes and checks thus received, were not, in all cases, equivalent to coin, because there was not specie to meet them in the bank. 3d. That notes of individuals were discounted, and taken in lieu of the coin part of the 2d instalment, by virtue of a resolution for that purpose, passed before that instalment became due. 4th. That the notes of individuals were taken in many instances, and to large amounts, in lieu of the whole of the 2d and 3d instalments, which notes are yet unpaid.

III. In paying dividends to stockholders who had not completed their instalments, in violation of the provisions of the charter in that respect were violated.

IV. By the judges of the first and second election, allowing many persons to give more than fifty votes each, under the pretence of their being attorneys for persons in whose names shares then stood, when those Judges the directors, and officers of the bank, perfectly well knew that those shares really belonged to the persons offering to vote upon them.

...beyond the reach of doubt.
...in closing this
...investigation
...observe, that whatever differ-
...of opinion can exist among them
...to the results and inferences to be
...drawn from the facts stated, they unani-
...mously concur in giving to the preceding
...statements of facts and abstracts of docu-
...ments, their sanction. They have not re-
...commended the adoption of any measures
...to correct the many evils and mischiefs
...they have depicted, excepting that of the
...bill before mentioned, because by the pro-
...visions of the charter the secretary of
...the treasury has full power to apply a
...prompt and adequate remedy, whenever
...the situation of the bank shall require it.
...And if after the stockholders have become
...acquainted with the mismanagement of
...the institution, they shall adopt no means
...to prevent its continuance, or the directors
...themselves shall persist in a course of
...conduct requiring correction, the commit-
...tee cannot entertain a doubt that the salu-
...tary power lodged in the treasury depart-
...ment, will be exerted as occasion may re-
...quire, and with reference to the best in-
...terests of the United States.

It is due to the officers of the bank at Philadelphia to state, that every facility in their power assisting the researches of the committee.

Since preparing the above, we have been favored with the following letter from Washington, enclosing a copy of the report of the bank committee.

"Enclosed you will receive the report of the bank committee. A scene of abuse and fraud in the directors of that institution will be depicted, which will astonish you."

"On this day I am informed that two resolutions will be introduced in the house of representatives, the one directing the issuing of a *scire facias*, in order to bring the subject before the judiciary; the other to declare that the charter is violated. Others are of opinion that the United States deposit should be withdrawn immediately. Much indignation exists in the house, and I am of opinion, from present appearances, that the institution must cease to exist."

WASHINGTON, January 17.
The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives, shortly after the opening of the House, the report of the committee appointed to investigate the concerns of the Bank of the United States was made; the reading of which occupied a considerable time. Of this report, and the documents accompanying it, two thousand five hundred copies were ordered to be printed, and an order was passed directing the Clerk to expedite the printing of them. Soon after which the House adjourned.

Of this report, we shall at present only say, that it carries with it internal evidence of uncommon industry and ample ability on the part of the committee. It appears, we were mistaken in supposing it unlikely that any legislative act would grow out of it. There is so much likelihood of it, we now find, that a bill is reported, embracing the views of the committee as to what is proper to be done; which bill was twice read.

We have also suggested, that it was probable there might be some variance of opinion among the members of the committee in regard to their report. In this respect it is at least possible we were not mistaken. It is explicitly stated in the conclusion of the report, that the committee are unanimous in regard to the correctness of the statements of facts contained in it. Of the deductions from those facts nothing is said; and it is not a violent presumption, that the report had not, in that particular, the unanimous concurrence of the committee.

It is nevertheless a document entitled to high respect, from which we have so little disposition to derogate, that, although arrangements were made to give to and then paper the preference in the publication of it, we have thought it a compliment no more than due to our highly respectable readers, to anticipate our usual day of publication, so as to lay the report before them as early as practicable. We have, therefore, issued this paper on Sunday, and no publication will be expected from this office to-morrow.

January 19.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, it appears, immediately after the late election of Directors, proceeded to the consideration of such measures as were calculated to curtail the expenses of the Bank, and make its stock more productive than at the rate of five per cent. per annum, as last dividend. In consequence, it is announced, that the salaries of the President and Cashier had been reduced 20 per cent. It is stated in the papers of New York, that the salaries

known to be the same, has been applied to the rule in this city; and the rule is general. What other measures have been taken, and what the report of the committee of Congress may lead to, if any, we shall soon know.

It appears, that, before the contents of the Bank Report could be anticipated with any precision, the stock of the Bank had been sold at Baltimore as low as 98. It may fall still lower, but we are persuaded the depression will be only temporary; unless, what we do not anticipate, some measure may be adopted by Congress more harsh than that proposed by the bill reported by the bank committee.

The following is the bill, which accompanied the report made by the committee on the Bank of the United States, presented to the House of Representatives, on Saturday last.—*Ibid.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all elections of directors of the Bank of the United States, hereafter to be held, under and by virtue of the "act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," whenever any person shall offer to the judges of such election more than thirty votes in the whole, including those offered in his own right, and those offered by him as attorney, proxy, or agent for any others, the said judges of the elections, or any one of them, are hereby authorized and required to administer to the said person, so offering the vote, the following oath or affirmation, viz:

"I do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be), that I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the shares upon which I shall vote at this election, as attorney for others; that those shares are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly and in good faith, owned by the persons in whose names they now stand, and that, in voting at this election, I shall not in any manner violate the first fundamental article of the 'act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States.' And the said judges of elections of any one of them, shall be authorized and empowered, in their discretion, or at the instance of any stockholder of the bank, to administer the said oath or affirmation, to any person offering to vote at any such election. And if any person shall wilfully and absolutely swear or affirm falsely, in taking the said oath or affirmation, such person, so offending, shall, upon due conviction thereof, be subject to the pains and penalties which are by law prescribed for the punishment of wilful and corrupt perjury."

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That if the judges of any election of directors, to be held as aforesaid, shall permit any person to give more than thirty votes in the whole, at any such election, without the said person's having taken the aforesaid oath or affirmation, such of the said judges as shall consent thereto, shall severally be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on due conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine, not exceeding or to imprisonment not exceeding at the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had.



WASHINGTON, N. C. JAN 29 1839.

ERRATUM.
In Mr. J. G. Blount's statement of the product of his Cotton Crop, published in our last, we mistook the figure 8 for 3, and in consequence stated the amount to be 23,164 lbs. instead of 28,164.

With much pleasure we inform the public that a Steam Boat has commenced running between Plymouth and Edenton.

The debate on the subject of the Seminole war will occupy probably several days, as three days have been occupied, and but four or five members have been heard on the subject. Whether it be the intrinsic interest of the subject, or that it is the most interesting subject which has come under debate during the present session, we shall not decide, but we have never on any occasion seen the floor and gallery of the House of Representatives so crowded.

We are pleased at being able to say that the discussion, though very free, is conducted with the dignity and temper by which the proceedings of the National Legislature ought to be characterized. The discussion, we have said, is a free one; it will be found to be also a full and an able one.

The fears of our correspondent Americanus, who writes us from Baltimore,

this question, or that respecting the Bank of the United States, being made the touchstone of party. If ever there could be, in any Legislative body, questions discussed and decided without the remotest allusion to party considerations, these two questions we should suppose to be those; and we should suppose it the more readily, from not being able to discern any possible connection between them and any known divisions of party.

FROM EUROPE.
An arrival at New York, brings English dates to the 1st. With the exception of the dissolution of the congress of sovereigns, the papers furnish nothing politically interesting. Europe was tranquil. The markets for American produce continued dull.

SPANISH AFFAIRS, &c.
From our attentive correspondent at Gibraltar. GIBRALTAR, Dec. 8, 1818.
"The new ministry of Spain have set out with vigorous means to uphold the dignity of their royal master, and if the fervor of their zeal can keep pace with its first ebullitions, he will have to record ere long in the annals of his illustrious reign, some measures of state as important in the political chronicle as the renowned armistice of an ancient predecessor."

Great exertions are now making in Cadiz to fit out and expedition of 18,000 men for Buenos Ayres, to be under the command of Gen. O'Donnel, (Colonel Abisbal), who superintends the numerous duties of preparing it in person, and who would appear not to wish his blushing honors to come too thick upon him, for he enjoys the principal now in advance, having added to his numerous titles that of "Vice Roy elect of Buenos Ayres." The progress already made is reported to be about 5000 recruits, who are wanting every thing, and as much money as they can get by forced contributions from the merchants of Cadiz.

The three frigates of 36 guns each, lately presented by the Russian Emperor, are held in readiness for the convey, and to provide transports an embargo is already laid in all the parts of the Peninsula upon Spanish vessels of 180 tons and upwards. On the probable time of its sailing you may perhaps form some idea from data already in your possession; but a matter of fact story may assist you in your conclusions. An agent is here who has contracted to furnish 25,000 water casks, and who is trying to collect the staves for the purpose; if he succeeds in this necessary preliminary, he says he can do the work before July, and that, in his opinion will be time enough, for beside the men and materials of the expedition to be collected the provisions are to come from England and America. But to any man versed in the affairs of Spain, it is all idle gasconade to talk of this expedition, even with all the vigor and renown of the "Vice Roy elect" to grace it. Millions will be expended in the preparation, despotic decrees be pronounced and enforced, the nation sink deeper in the vortex of imbecility and disgrace which already surrounds it, and this boasted measure of national greatness fall.

"Like pedants periods to the ground,
Very inanimate and very round,"
"American vessels are offered to be taken up by the government, as transports in the service, and at great prices—ninety dollars per ton for six months, half to be paid at the time of sailing, and the balance in 2 and 3 months after proof of the performance of the voyage, with demurrage at the rate of \$12 per ton per month, if longer detained in the service. It would require the rule of six to ascertain when the chartered will get his money under this agreement."

"I mentioned to you some time ago, that some of our countrymen were captives in the neighboring fortress of Ceuta; they have since been removed to Malaga, where, after a short stay, they were ordered to be embarked for those dreary solitudes on the coast of Barbary, which the humanity of the Spanish government allows for such unfortunate prisoners, as it never after wishes to hear of. As they are now in a situation where their friends cannot expect to hear from them, it may be proper to announce this change in their destiny, and to mention that ever since they arrived in Spain, the generosity of their countrymen in Cadiz, this place and Malaga, has kept them above the reach of want, and supplied them with such comforts as in their cheerless condition could possibly be administered to them. Mr. Conklin, Lieut. Thompson, and Mr. Weston are at the little Island of Alibon, and Capt. Sears at Melilla. Desolate and uncomfortable as these Islands are, they are under the command of a Governor, and you may form some judgment of the climate, soil, and resources of his Estate, when you are informed, that even the mushrooms and water for the support of the garrisons are

sufficient guaranteed for their sale casually. I am happy to say, that the Governor has been graciously pleased to give the earliest proof of his disposition to ameliorate the hardships of war by permitting our countrymen to go at large on the island during certain hours, without their chains. That you may estimate the value of this indulgence, I must inform you, that the principality covers one and a quarter acres of rock!

"An order has been issued at Madrid, requiring all foreigners to swear allegiance to the King, or quit his dominions in 8 days; which has thrown some consternation amongst that class of sojourners; but of its practical operation we have yet to learn."

"An American officer of Marines has embraced Mahometanism at Constantinople!"

"Capt. Gamble of the Erie sloop of war having died on the 8th Oct. has been succeeded in the command of that ship by Lieutenant Ballard of the Franklin."

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

There is a species of swindling so cunningly managed in our city, that it triumphs at once over the rights of the citizen, and the power of the law—and yet it is downright swindling. It is very common for a merchant, whose credit is supposed to be good (by all but himself) just as he is about to stop payment, to go into market, and buy goods at different stores to the extent of his credit, and then stop payment. Instances happen where the sellers find their goods on the shelf of the buyer after his failure, and are compelled to see them assigned over to particular, or what is called "confidential" creditors without any power in our law to stop them. Thus, a knave will buy many thousand dollars worth of goods to day, on the promise of payment in cash next week, and to-morrow these identical goods will be transferred to these confidential creditors; the buyer fails, and the seller is without remedy. For, although the buyer evidently intends, at the time of the purchase, to cheat the vendor out of his property and never pay a cent for it, as a creditor is given, our courts have determined that the statute relating to swindling and false pretences does not reach the fraud.

The seller, therefore, has no remedy, but to sue, as for a common debt, and to put the debtor in prison; which to the swindler, is no punishment; and to the creditor no satisfaction. The swindler enjoys our extensive limits, and the creditor in addition to the loss of his goods, must pay the enormous costs of a tedious and long protracted suit. This kind of swindling is also frequently practised on the banks, where a merchant overdraws a few thousand dollars, with an intention to give it to these confidential creditors, and a deliberate design never to refund a cent of it to the bank.

These crying evils show the great necessity for a bankruptcy act, which would at once make all those partial payments and assignments void, and punish the fraudulent debtor according to his deserts.

From the Raleigh Register.
AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

The Agricultural Society of North Carolina propose the following Premiums:

1. For the discovery of a Quarry of Gypsum in North Carolina, which will afford an abundant supply of a quality equal to the Nova Scotia Gypsum, and in a place and situation that will render it extensively useful to the State, a premium of One Hundred Dollars—to be awarded whenever proofs of the discovery are made, the Quarry and Country around it described, and the value of the Gypsum as a manure sufficiently tested. The discovery to be the result of research and not of accident.
2. For the best plan of a Constitution for this Society and the outlines of plans for promoting the objects of the Association—to be presented at the December meeting, 1819—Twenty five Dollars.
3. For the largest and best Ox (age and other circumstances considered)—Evidence to be furnished with a full account of his dimensions, breed, manner of raising and fattening &c. at the December meeting in 1821—a Silver Cup of the value of Twenty Dollars.
4. For the most valuable and productive Meadow, rendered so by art, containing not less than 10 Acres, together with the best method of curing and preserving Hay—Communication to be made and the evidence furnished at the December meeting in 1821—a Silver Cup of the value of Twenty Dollars.
5. For the largest quantity of good Cheese (not less than 300 weight) according to the number of cows (not less than 10) made within the year at one dairy, which a fair specimen in one or more Cheeses shall be shown—The evidence to be furnished, the exhibition made, and full and clear account of the whole made.

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be given at the December meeting in 1819—a Silver Cup of the value of Fifteen Dollars.

6. For the best 20 acres of Corn, made in 1820, upon exhausted and worn out lands that have been reclaimed by means within the power of common farmers, at an expense not equal to the profit. The evidence to be furnished, with an account of the original soil and growth, process and degree of exhaustion, the manner of restoring, and the tillage, at the December meeting in 1820—a Silver Cup of the value of Fifteen Dollars.

7. For the best 20 acres of Wheat, under the same rules and restrictions as No. 6. Evidence &c. at the December meeting, 1820—a Silver Cup of the value of Fifteen Dollars.

8. For the best piece of 30 yards of Woollen Carpeting, to resemble Scotch Carpeting made in 1819—The evidence and 1 yard of the whole piece, with an account of the process, dyes &c. and an estimate of the expense and value to be furnished at the December meeting in 1819—a dozen Silver Tea Spoons.

9. For the best Barn, to be built after the present time—The evidence plan and description to be turned in at the December meeting in 1823—a Silver Cup of the value of Thirty Dollars.

10. For the best 20 acres of Cotton—the rules and restrictions of No. 6 to govern—Evidence &c. to be furnished at the December meeting 1820—a Medal of the value of Fifteen Dollars.

11. For the best account of the Cattle distemper, and an efficient method of preventing or curing it—to be communicated to the December meeting in 1819—a Medal of the value of Fifteen Dollars.

The evidences required of whatever cannot be exhibited, will be certificates of a member of the Agricultural Society and the Representative of the landed interest of the County in the State Legislature, or instead of these a Justice of the Peace and three respectable land holders whose competency to judge in the case shall be attested by a member of this Society.

* Competitors may belong to any State or Country. When the premiums relate to soil and productions, these shall be of N. Carolina.

It is not sufficient that a production of communication is the best unless it is at the same time good and answerable to the just expectations of the Society. All candidates for premiums shall have received notice taken of their productions and effects, whether they obtain premiums or not. The Cups, Medals &c. will be suitably inscribed.

By order of the Society,
JOHN BRANCH, President
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1819.

By a friend to the deceased.
DIED—On Blount's Creek on Thursday the 21st inst. Mr. Thomas Cox, (after an illness of 3 or 4 days) an honest hearted, well disposed, obliging, industrious pleasant man; He has left behind him, a loving wife and nine children (6 sons and 3 daughters) to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband and tender father. His death is generally lamented by his neighbours, which proves his value as a citizen.

THEATRE.

THIS evening will be presented by the Thespians, aided by Mr. Cross (who has trod the boards with applause for more than 30 years) the Grand Dramatic Romance of
ABAELLINO.
After which, the celebrated Farce of
The Sleep Walker.
For characters, &c. see Bills.
Friday, Jan. 29, 1819

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to the public for past favours and respectfully solicits a continuance—Her Tavern is continued in the large brick building nearly opposite the house of J. G. Blount, esq. where gentlemen can have board by the year at the moderate price of \$100—travelling will likewise be accommodated at a reasonable rate—No pains will be spared to render perfect satisfaction to all those who may think proper to honor her house with their patronage.

Those indebted will please call and settle their respective dues.

SARAH RANSOM.
Washington, N. C. Jan. 29, 1819.

For Sale for Cash or barter.

20 hds. best retailing Molasses,
10,000 lbs. Sugar,
2,500 lbs. Coffee,
A few kegs excellent family Butter,
A few bbls. N. E. Rum,
1 elegant riding Sulkie,
A few Saddles & Bridles, &c.
B. RUNYON, & Co.
Washington, N. C. 29 Jan. 1819—3w193

HOUSE.
THE Committee appointed by the County Court of Beaufort at December Term last—Consisting of Wm. Kennedy, Shide Pearce, J. O. K. Williams, Thos. Bowes, William Smau, Richard Grist and J. B. Hinton, will on Wednesday the 31 day of March Term of said Court, ensuing, offer at Public Auction, at the Court House in Washington, to the lowest bidder, the building of the N. W. Court House reserved by said Court to be built.

The House to be of Brick, 32 by 36 feet dimensions and two stories high, and the faithful execution of the Contract secured by Bond with approved Security. The mode and style of finishing, and other minute particulars, will be made known at the time.

Washington 24th Jan. 1819—s. M. 192

EARTHENWARE.

3 crates of Earthenware, assorted, for sale at a small advance on cost, Apply to
J. WHEELER, Jr.
Who wants to purchase Bills on New York at short dates, for which a fair premium will be paid.
Jan. 29, 1819.

Washington Academy.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Washington and its vicinity, that his first quarter will shortly close—that an Examination (by the Trustees) will take place on Saturday the 6th day of February—His second quarter will commence on Monday the 8th following. All the Children that now belong to the School will be considered as entered for another quarter, unless notice be given by them or those who have the care of them at the close of the present.

Tuition as follows, viz: For Reading and Spelling 48—that with Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, all or either of those with the former, 58—the Languages \$6 25 per quarter.

Eleven weeks will be considered a quarter. Tuition one half payable in advance.

CHARLES CUSHING.
Jan. 29, 1819.

Vine Hill Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution have employed Mr. Benjamin H. Bradley and Mr. Edgar S. Cox, from Connecticut, as Teachers—The former as Principal, who will teach the Latin and Greek languages, Geography and Mathematics—The latter, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.

The exercises of the Schools have commenced.

Tuition—Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic 88
The same with English Grammar 10
With the addition of Geography 12 50
Latin and Greek languages, Geography and Mathematics 14
Board, at the Seward's (who has a family well calculated for the care of students) 40

No additional charge should the students continue during the Vacation.

The Morals of the Students will be attended to.

The situation of the Academy is healthy.

DAVID CLARK.
Plymouth, 23d Jan. 1819—4w192

Notice.

THE subscriber having completed his engagement, returns thanks to those persons that have patronised his School. From the solicitations of several gentlemen of respectable standing, he is again induced to offer his services as a Teacher to the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity. He hopes to merit and meet a share of the public patronage—Persons unacquainted with his competency in discharging the duties incumbent, will please call upon Mr. E. Quin, S. Owens, and others that were present at the examination a few days since. The School will commence on the 3d Monday in February next.

ABRAHAM SCALES.
N. B. Those persons indebted to me for the last quarter, will please to settle immediately, as I have to leave this place for a few days.

A. S.
Jan. 22, 1819.—3w192

A Stray Mare

CAME to my house about the 5th Sept. last and still remains in my possession. Her colour is a dark bay—She is about twelve hands high, apparently 10 or 12 years old; has a black main and tail, and a little white about her right foot. The owner is desired to come, pay charges and take her away.

JESSE GODLEY.
Chocowinity, 9th Dec. 1818. 4w 189

C. L. STEWART, Thomas Walker, E. H. Potter, S. J. Baker, John Clark, Samuel Clark, Daniel Campbell and John Davis, having been appointed by an act of the General Assembly passed at the Session of 1818, to receive subscriptions for the purpose of opening and making a Turnpike Road from the town of Plymouth in Washington county to some point on Pungo River in Hyde county. They do hereby give Notice that Books will be opened on the 25th inst. pursuant to the said act under the direction of the persons above named, and will be continued open until the first day of March next, and longer if necessary, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to said Road. One dollar on each share will be required in advance at the time of subscribing. It is contemplated to let out the making of the Road in such way as to afford to Stockholders, who may choose to do so, an opportunity of undertaking so much thereof as will amount to their subscriptions.

January 18, 1819—3w 191

Advertisement.

INTENDING shortly to leave this State, I wish all persons having any unsettled business with me to have it immediately prepared for adjustment; and in my absence from Greenville, to call on Mr. Joel Dickson for settlement.

I wish to sell the following property which may be had on reasonable terms if promptly applied for, viz: Two Houses and parts of Lots in Greenville, one now occupied by Mr. James Rogers, and the other by Mrs. Eliza Stokes; Two other vacant or unimproved Lots, well situated for building in a handsome part of the town. One tract of land now occupied and lately owned by James Handcock, jun. of this county. One other piece of Land of small extent, adjoining Gideon Pettit and others of this county—and one other moiety of a piece of Land on Cheek Creek, the half of which belonged, when I bought, to John Salter, esq. late of this county.

I also wish to sell two Houses and Lots in Washington, before advertised; and four hundred acres Land on the road from Washington to Newbern, 8 miles from the first place.

I have also for sale a good Flat and sails for the up river business—and a valuable Horse generally known by the name of Cumbech, which may be seen at Greenville.

I have \$300 of Washington Bridge Stock, which I would like to dispose of.

F. CORHAM.
Jan. 20, 1819—3w191

For Sale.

A large CANOE, in excellent order. Apply to
THE PRINTER.
Jan. 20, 1819.

For Mobile.

THE Sloop REpublican will sail from this to the town of Mobile, on or about the 1st day of February next, provided no accident happens to her on her present voyage. Should she not be here in time, a good vessel will be procured in her place for that purpose. For Passage only, having her freight all engaged—Apply to
D. KING.
Jan. 1, 1819. tf 188

MILLINERY.

MRS. SPELLINGS respectfully informs the Ladies of Washington and its vicinity, that she has established her MILLINERY at the Store heretofore occupied by Mr. P. Demill, where she will be happy to furnish every article in her line:

Bonnets of Silk & Straw
will be constantly supplied or made to any pattern—Also, CAPS, MANTLES and PEELSES, at the shortest notice. She flatters herself in being able to give entire satisfaction, having acquired a competent knowledge of her business.

Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed his Shop next door to Capt. Gallagher's Tavern and opposite the store formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Demill, where he will constantly attend, unless upon professional duty.

Those who have open accounts with him are requested to close them by Note or Cash, otherwise judgments will be taken indiscriminately against those who disregard the copdation above solicited.

J. W. GUTHRIE.
Jan. 1, 1819. tf 188

Advertisement.

THE subscriber being disposed to remove to the Mississippi State shortly, informs the public that he no longer continues the business of Shoe and Boot Making in this place, but that it will be continued under the firm of Messrs. Keen & Rev, who in his opinion are not only competent, but perfectly disposed to do all persons ample justice who may favor them

ment, and those having claims against him are requested to arrange them for settlement and present them. He also, offers for sale his lands in Pitt county, lying on Grindall creek, on the upper road that leads from Washington to Tarborough about ten miles from Greenville; there is about 150,000 corn hills in cultivation. On the land is an apple orchard, sufficient to produce 3 bbls. of Brandy, and a peach orchard sufficient to make 2 bbls. of do. This tract is not inferior to any on the creek—A further description will be given to any person desirous of purchasing on application to
GEO. BOWERS.
P. S. Young Negroes will be taken in payment.
Washington, Jan. 7, 1819—4w 189

North-Carolina Stages.



NEW LINES.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public, that he in conjunction with Capt. Wm. Scott of Raleigh, has established a

NEW LINE OF STAGES

from this place through to Raleigh; to run through in two days, twice a week—Leave Mr. Lewis Leroy's Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh (by way of Tarborough) on Sundays and Wednesdays by 7 P. M.—Leave Raleigh on Saturdays and Tuesdays at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington on Sundays and Wednesdays by 4 P. M.

ALSO, A REGULAR

LINE OF STAGES

In conjunction with the Edenton and Plymouth Steam Boat; runs twice a week between Plymouth and Newbern—Leaves Plymouth on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M. and arrives at Newbern (through this place) on Mondays and Thursdays by 9 A. M.—Leaves Newbern at 12, same days, and arrives at Plymouth by 4 P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

These Lines are supplied with active Horses, careful Drivers, good Public Houses, Smooth Roads, and are driven in day time—with such accommodations the Proprietors hope to render comfortable all who travel these routes. The Tarborough Route commences on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1819.

D. KING.
Washington, Dec. 30, 1818. tf 188

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th February, 1818 entitled "an act making provisions for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to set the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz:

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 26 to 52 inclusive and fractional townships 53
48 to 52 and 53
21 22 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 48 to 54 inclusive in ranges 24 & 25
48 to 50
26 & 27

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive in ranges 11 & 12
51 to 56
13
53 to 56
14 & 15

excepting the land which have been, or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of Jan. one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE,
By the President: JOSIAH ME. G.

From the Literary Gazette.

INFANCY AND MATURE AGE
AN APOLOGUE.

[Men are but Children of a larger growth.]

'Twas eight o'clock, and near the fire
My ruddy little boy was seated,
And with the titles of a sire
My ears expected to be greeted—
But vain the thought!—by sleep oppress'd,
No father there the child describ'd;
His head reclined upon his breast,
Or nodding roll'd from side to side.

"Let this young reeve be sent to bed"
More I had not time to say,
When the poor urchin rais'd his head
To beg that he might longer stay.
Refus'd; 'towards rest his steps he bent
With tearful eye and aching heart:
But claim'd his playthings ere he went,
And took up stairs his horse and cart.

For new delay, though oft deny'd,
He pleaded;—wildly crav'd the boon;—
Tho' past his usual hour, he cried
At being sent away so soon.
If stern to him, his grief I shar'd;
(Unmov'd who hears his offspring weep!)

Of soothing him I half despair'd;
When all his cares are lost in sleep.

"Alas! poor infant!" I exclaim'd,
"Thy father blushes now to scan,
In all which he so lately blam'd,
The follies and the fears of man.
The vain regret the anguish brief,
Which thou hast known, sent up to bed
Pours forth of man the idle grief,
When doom'd to slumber with the dead."

And more I thought—when up the stair
With "looming ring-ring looks" he crept.

To mark of man, the childish ears,
His playthings carefully he kept.
Thus mortals on life's later stage,
When nature claims their forfeit breath,
Still grasp at wealth, in pain and age,
And cling to golden toys in death.

'Tis morn and see my smiling boy
Awakes to hail returning light;
To fearless laughter; boundless joy!
Forgot the tears of yesternight!
Thus shall not man forget his woe?
Survive of age, and death the gloom!
Smile at the cares he knew below?
And renovated burst the tomb?

O, my Creator! when thy will
Shall stretch this frame on earth's cold bed,
Let that best hope sustain me still,
Fill thought, sense, mem'ry—all are fled
And grateful for what thou may'st give,
No tear shall dim my fading eye,
That 'twas thy pleasure I should live—
That 'tis this mandate bids me die.

FOR THE LADIES.

Take time and think about it.

Ye lasses gay in beauty's bloom,
And blithe and debonair,
Think not too boldly I presume,
In warning thus the fair.

When beauty rises to the view,
The men will buzz—ne'er doubt it,
This maxim mind—when they pursue,
Take time to think about it.

When every flattering art they try,
And praise your shape and air,
Your blooming cheeks and sparkling eye,
Take heed, dear girls, beware.

The honey of your rosy lip,
They strive to gain ne'er doubt it
Yet ere you let them have a sip,
Take time and think about it.

But when the constant lover wags,
Endow'd with manly sense,
Then listen to his tender vows,
With trifling forms dispense.

He'll scorn to flatter or deceive,
If worthy—never doubt it,
Your hand to such then freely give,
Nor think too long about it.

EPIGRAM.

Oh! spare me, dear angel, one lock of your hair,
A bashful young lover took courage and sigh'd;
'Twere a sin to refuse you so modest a prayer,
So take my whole wig, the sweet creature reply'd!

A FABLE OF OLD TIMES.

The following is taken from the Narrative of Joshua Hett Smith, Esq. who resided in the vicinity at the time the transaction happened.

Burgoyne to General Sir Henry Clinton, was charged to deliver to him a silver bullet and to give it in the General's own hands. In case of surprise, if challenged from whence he came, or suspected of being an enemy, he was ordered to swallow the bullet, which would prevent the message from being detected. Having reached as far as Fort Montgomery, near New York, he made inquiry for General Clinton; and finding, on being brought before him, that he was not the person described to him as the General to whom he was sent, but that he was Governor General George Clinton of the State of New York; he turned aside and swallowed the silver bullet. Being observed by some of the attendants, he was immediately taken in custody; when being interrogated as to what business he had with General Clinton, and discovering some embarrassment in his answers, it was proposed to administer an emetic, to ascertain what he had swallowed with such a precipitation. The idea was adopted, and the consequence was, that he threw up the silver bullet; which being unscrewed was found to contain a letter from General Burgoyne to General Sir Henry Clinton, the purport of which was to explain his forlorn situation, after the attack of General Arnold at the heights of Breiten.

From the New York Chronicle.

A WHALE IS A FISH.

The question has been very gravely discussed in Court, whether a Whale is a Fish—and Doctor Mitchell has declared on oath, that in his opinion, a Whale is not a Fish—speaking as a man of Science. The case originated under a late Statute of our State, appointing an Inspector of Fish Oil, and making a penalty to sell any Fish oils without inspection. A suit was brought by the Inspector against the seller of three casks of Whale oil—and the question arose on the subject, whether Whale oil is Fish oil, or in other words, whether a Whale is a Fish. The court was very much crowded at the trial, and the empire of the Whale was attacked with such force and science for a while it appeared he was about to be deposed from his throne as King of Fishes. But General Sampson finally routed General Bogardus, who was well backed by Dr. Mitchell—and the whale by a verdict in his favor is still master of his throne. He was admirably well supported by his old friends, the whalers, tho' he was most sorely beset by the Fish and the modern literati. Counsel for Plaintiff, Sampson, Anthony and Fay. For the defendant, Bogardus and Price. We understand the trial is about to be printed from the pen of Sampson, and will appear that the Whale and Sampson together are quite irresistible.

From the Trenton True American.

In the parable recorded by Matthew, chapter 13—23. &c. is a fruitful source of instruction. "It bears hard on those unmerciful creditors, who cast poor men—who they know have nothing to pay, into prison for their debt; so rendering their brother's state more miserable, and their debt from him more desperate than ever. For he who bids us to lend, hoping for nothing again, will not allow us to imprison where nothing can be hoped for; and it is to be feared, that men so unmerciful, will find little mercy at that day. For if it be a crime involving condemnation that we did not visit Christians when in prison; what will it be to cast them into prison?" The force of this extract has often impressed my mind, and the inference which it contains appears to me undeniable. May it not then be a serious inquiry of public policy, and is it not a most incumbent duty upon every Legislator correctly to answer it? Is it justifiable longer to continue a system which palpably abrogates the unequivocal demands of the gospel?—When we examine the course of Legislative proceedings in many of the states we may be surprised both, at their negligence, and improper interference. Here a barbarian's feudalism is perpetuated, and by it citizens are falsely imprisoned—there the institution which necessarily existed prior even to the formation of society, marriage, is destroyed by the doctrine of divorce. I have long been convinced that our Legislative bodies have no more authority to dissolve the matrimonial covenant, than they have to abolish the sabbath. Yet nothing is more common than for man to lay his unhallowed hands upon this ordinance of God. Upon the subjects of causeless imprisonment and divorce, Legislatures are chargeable with a neglect which prolongs the vilest tyranny, and an illegal usurpation of power never delegated to them. So satisfied am I respecting the total unconstitutionality of the laws respecting debt, &c. in immediate reference to this topic, that were I judge I would have every debtor discharged by Habeas Corpus—and it is self evident to me that every officer who arrests a citizen except upon a criminal process is guilty of depriving a man of his birthright, and ought to pay damages

more constant and universal application, than when the laws of man contravene the divine injunctions, obedience is not to be given. Every public officer is bound by his oath to be faithful to the constitution; but he is not bound to execute laws which directly impugn the sacred rights of man. Suppose the Legislature were to enact that every man and woman in the state should wear the same dress, and declare a disregard of this custom finable with imprisonment until the fine were paid; now I assert that no man could consistently with his oath enforce a conformity to this law. It would be demoralizing and unnatural; and ipso facto the citizens would be released from its exactions—but may not the application of this principle be extended to other topics, where the order of nature is subverted, and the moral fitness of things is deranged? Society has no power to interpose its regulations so as to encroach upon personal freedom, or to restrain the operation of the immutable prescriptions of God, and it is a manifest contradiction, to pronounce all men free and possessed of certain inalienable rights, and immediately subsequent to enact that without guilt or danger to society his freedom shall be taken away, and of all his immunities he shall be divested. Such inconsistency is too gross, longer to be excused, palliated or endured. To me it is most awful to reflect: how some men trifle with the dread appeal to Omniscience—and our statute books too lamentably demonstrate that a Legislator's oath and the proverbial customhouse oath are in a large majority of instances identical. I am aware that these truths must be very unpalatable to persons who can swallow any oath merely as a passport to honor and emolument, but consistency is a most inflexible and unbending branch of the everlasting tree, divine verity. To render our avowed opinions and our social acts more congenial to the design of this paper; and as the legislature we confide the direct, all our public measures to these we are necessarily obliged to appeal. The discrepancies which exist among us require strong reform, and the feudal exorcism demand immediate removal. One of the discordancies that ought to be abolished is the absurdity and guilt of swearing our belief of the Declaration of Rights and voting for acts of Assembly by which the freeman is robbed of his liberty, oppression is added to the necessities of the poor, and an unfeeling or revengeful man can deprive a female and her dependent infants of trifling conveniences without which life cannot be sustained. For all the distress, agony and immorality diffused throughout society, and which originate in those causes, the Legislature is accountable, as they are equally culpable for not enacting good laws that are necessary, as for regulations which are a pestilence to the state and the world.

N. B. The Inspector informs SIMON GRAPESCH, that he has as much whickory wood as will serve for a time & he will send to him for any thing—he has had so much connection unfortunately with some of Simon's relations, that he is no longer of external than internal gripes.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Among the few remains of feudal barbarism which now disgrace American jurisprudence and humanity itself, is that of imprisonment for debt. How repugnant to the dictates of our reason, and our better feelings, is the incarceration of the person of a debtor for no other offence than his inability to satisfy the claims of a rapacious creditor! Is it that the delinquent will be better able to pay his debts, after being confined a few months or a year in the pestilential damps of a prison? Or is imprisonment exacted as an equivalent for the debt itself? Not the former, because by being confined he is necessarily prevented from prosecuting any lucrative profession, and, as has been truly said, society loses what his labor would be worth. Not the latter, because he becomes again liable for the amount of his enlargement—hence the punishment is unjust, without effecting any one object for which penalties were invented. The public is not benefited—the creditor generally loses his money irrecoverably—and the debtor is frequently turned out upon the world a desperado or a beggar.

NEW YEAR WISHES.

A French Journalist addresses the following in his paper of new year's day: "To my friends, I wish independence; to my enemies, that they may be dependent on government. I wish the gout to intriguers—the jaundice to the envious—and a lock jaw to calumniators. I wish firmness to the members of our Chamber of Deputies, and sincerity to our orators. To all warriors, I wish the retirement of Alcibiades—to all wives, the devotedness of Cornelia—to all mothers, the joys of Cornelia—and to certain husbands, the patience of Socrates. To foreigners, I wish a happy return to

to furnish. To men in office, I wish sound sleep. I wish philosophy to philosophers, devotion to devotees, and judgment to judges. I wish a twelve-month's repose to physicians—to the ambitious, one month in office—and one day in prison to the enemies of liberty. I wish happiness to Europe—and constancy to my subscribers."

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "An Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama Territory, shall be held as follows: viz:

At Cahaba, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of Township No. 12 in range 18 19 20

17 18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
18	17 18 19
17	19 20
19	10 11 15 17 18
20	10

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of Townships No. 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20.

	in range 4	3
17 18 19 20		
17 18		2
17		1

At Cahaba, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Township No. 12 in ranges 9 10

7	7 8 9 10 11
6	7 8 9 10 11
5	10 & 11

except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and continue three weeks, and no longer.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of November, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U States, will publish the above once a week till the 1st of May next.
1M-191

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the Territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz: At St. Louis, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days for the sale of lands in the district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most easterly ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice for Howard County, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County, Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be received by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.
1 April—158

BLANKS.

Of various kinds for sale at this Office.